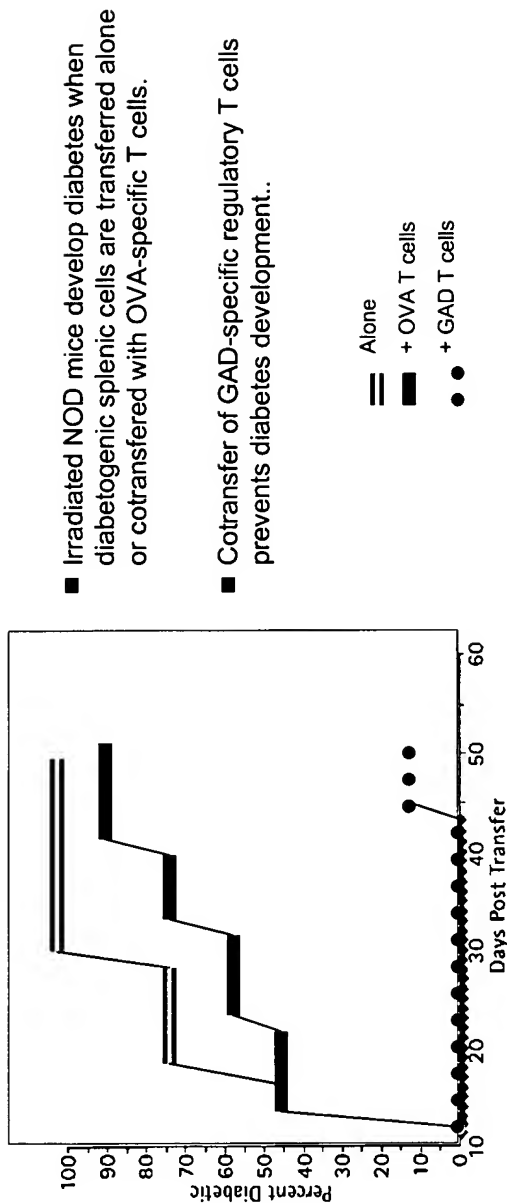




Pre-Clinical

Induction of GAD65-specific regulatory T cells modulates diabetes in NOD mice



Tisch et al. (1998) Induction of GAD65-specific regulatory T cells inhibits ongoing autoimmune diabetes in nonobese diabetic mice Diabetes 47:894-899

Figure 6 – Induction of GAD65-specific regulatory T cells in NOD Mice

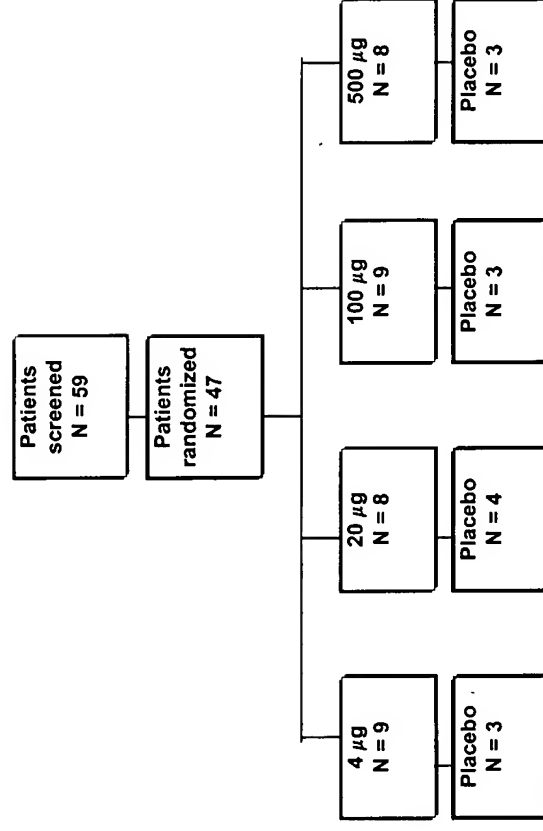


Figure 7 - Patient disposition in Phase II Trial

Log Fasting C-Peptide (nmol/l) (Mean \pm SEM)

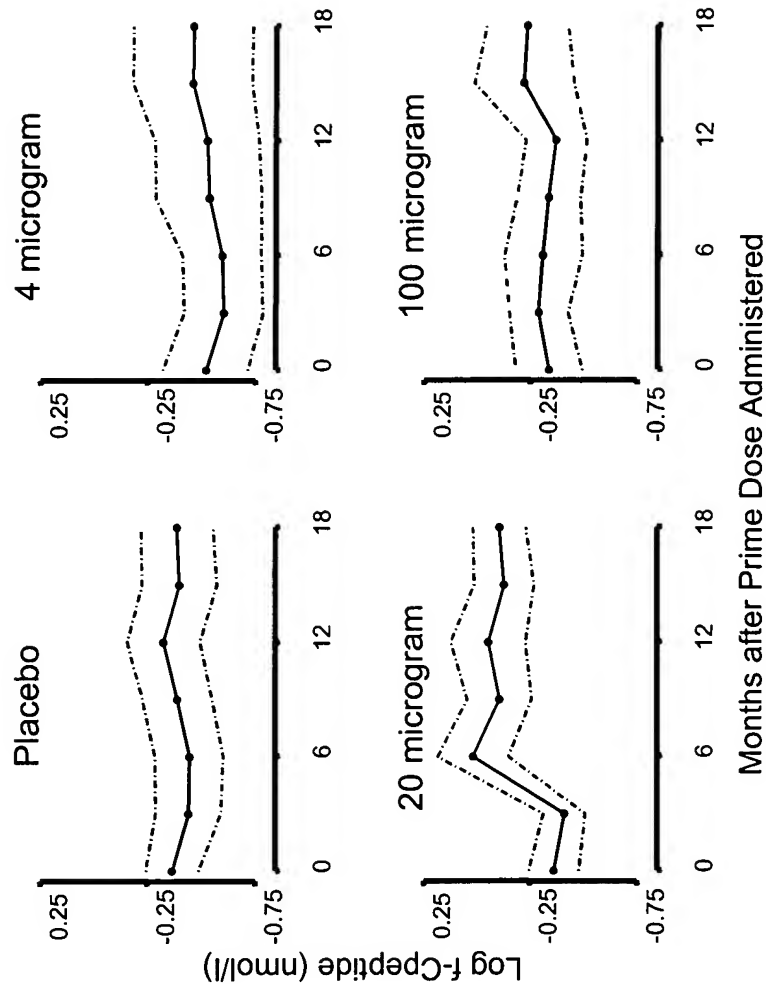


Figure 8 - C-peptide/glucose at 6 months, 12 months and 18 months

Log Fasting C-Peptide/ fasting glucose (nmol/l) (Mean \pm SEM)

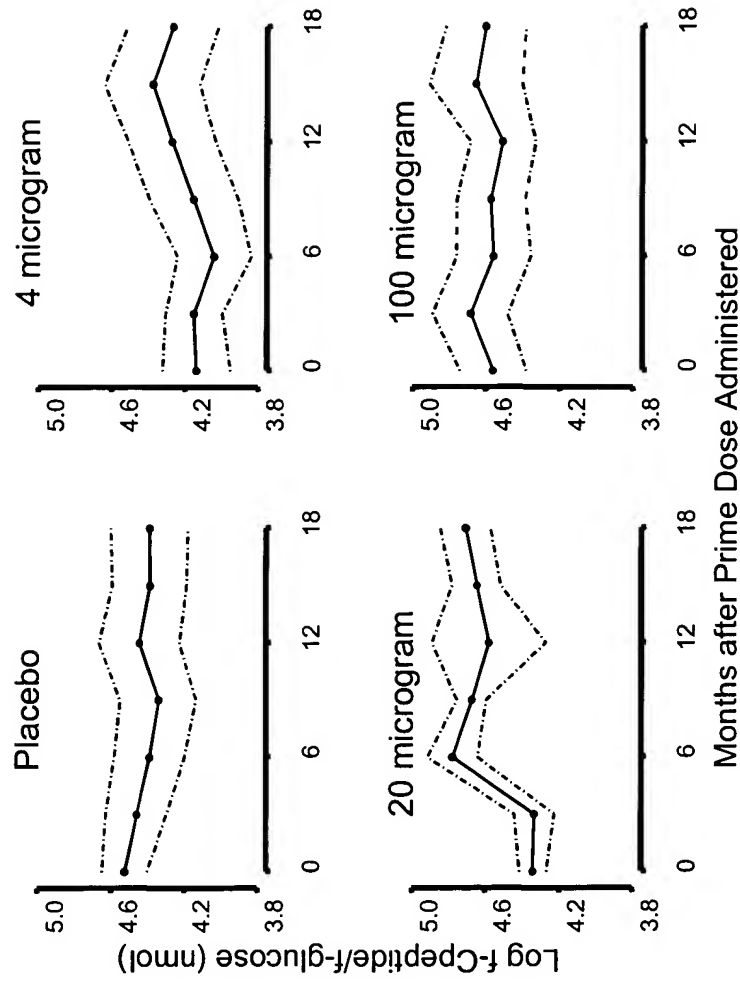


Figure 9 – Log Fasting C-peptide/fasting glucose at 6 months, 12 months and 18 months

HbA1c (%) (Mean \pm SEM)

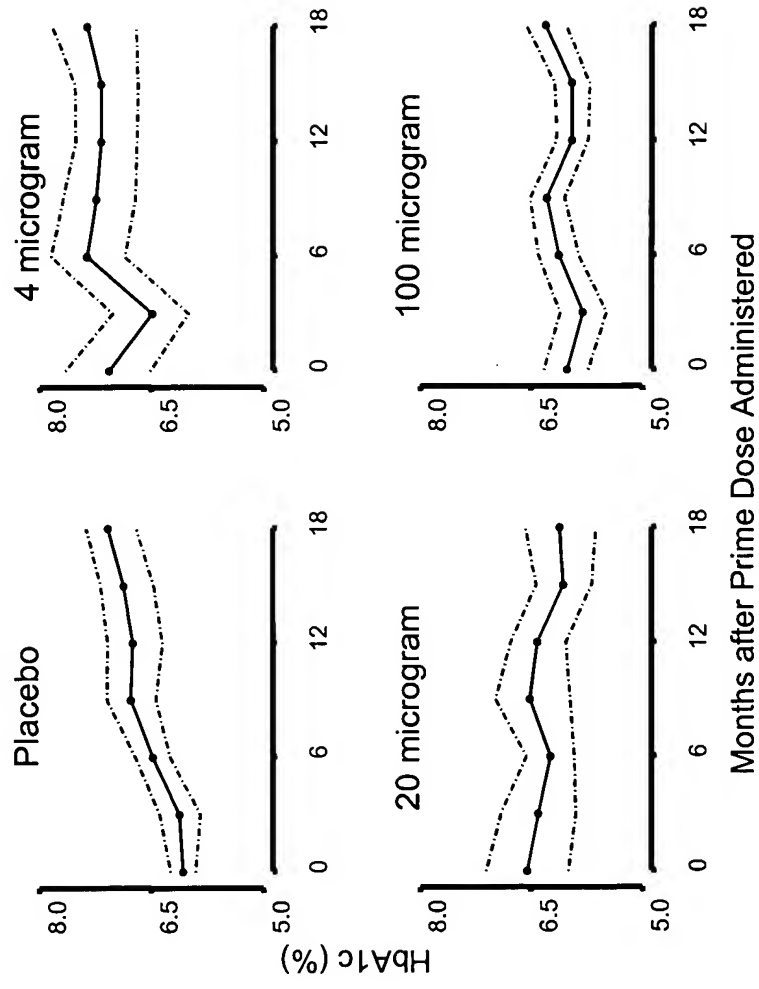


Figure 10 – HbA1c (%) at 6 months, 12 months and 18 months

Log GAD65Ab (index) (Mean \pm SEM)

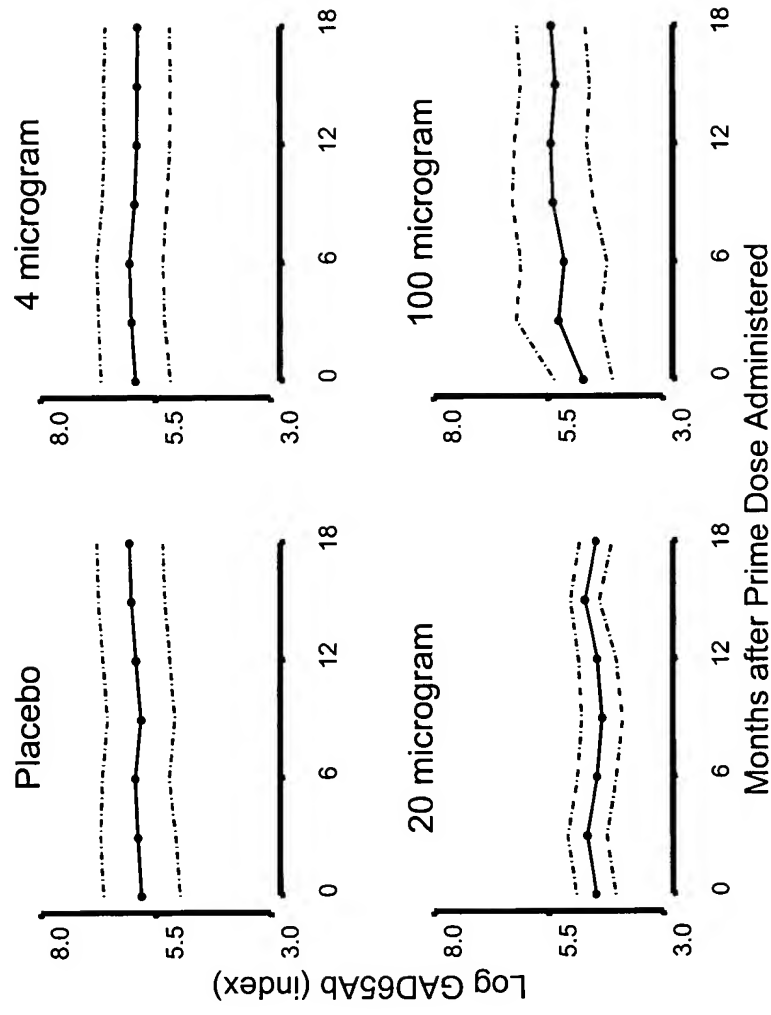


Figure 11 – Log GAD65Ab at 6 months, 12 months and 18 months

Effects on CD4+CD25+/CD4+Cd25- Ratios

CD4+CD25+/CD4+Cd25- in relation to fasting log C-peptide (nmol/l)

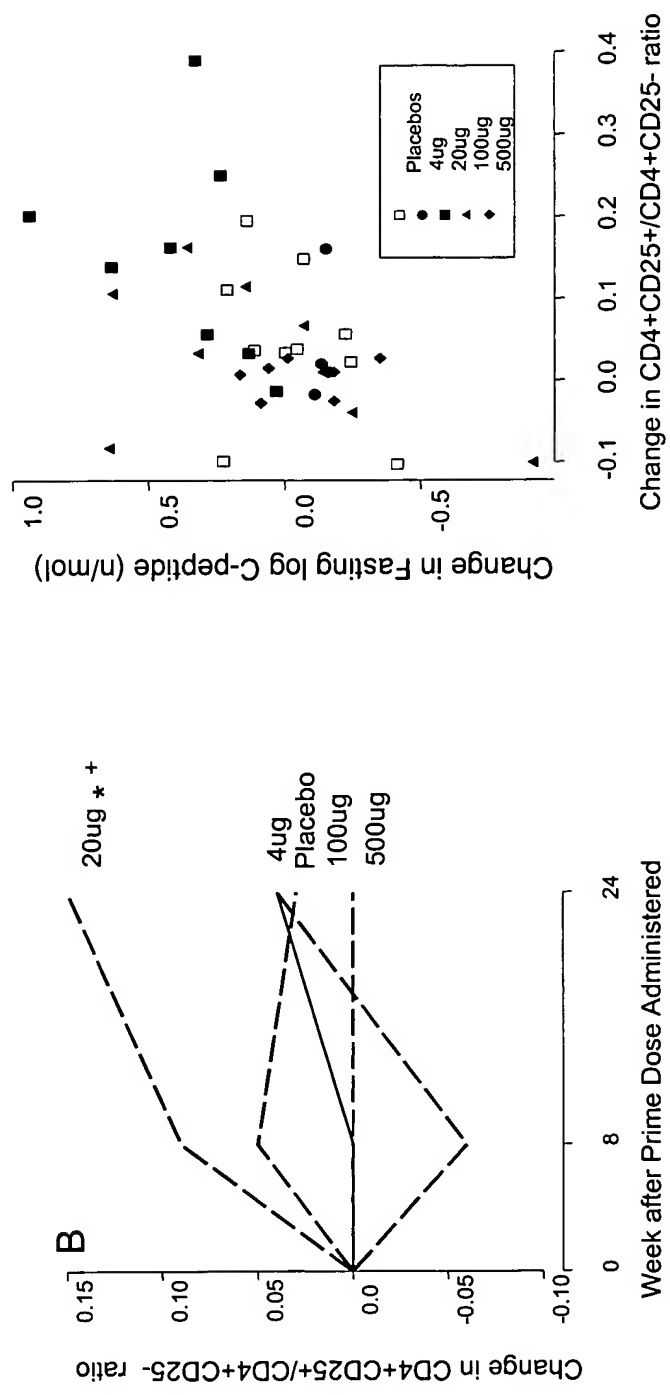


Figure 12 – Change in CD4+CD25+/CD4+CD25- T cell ratio

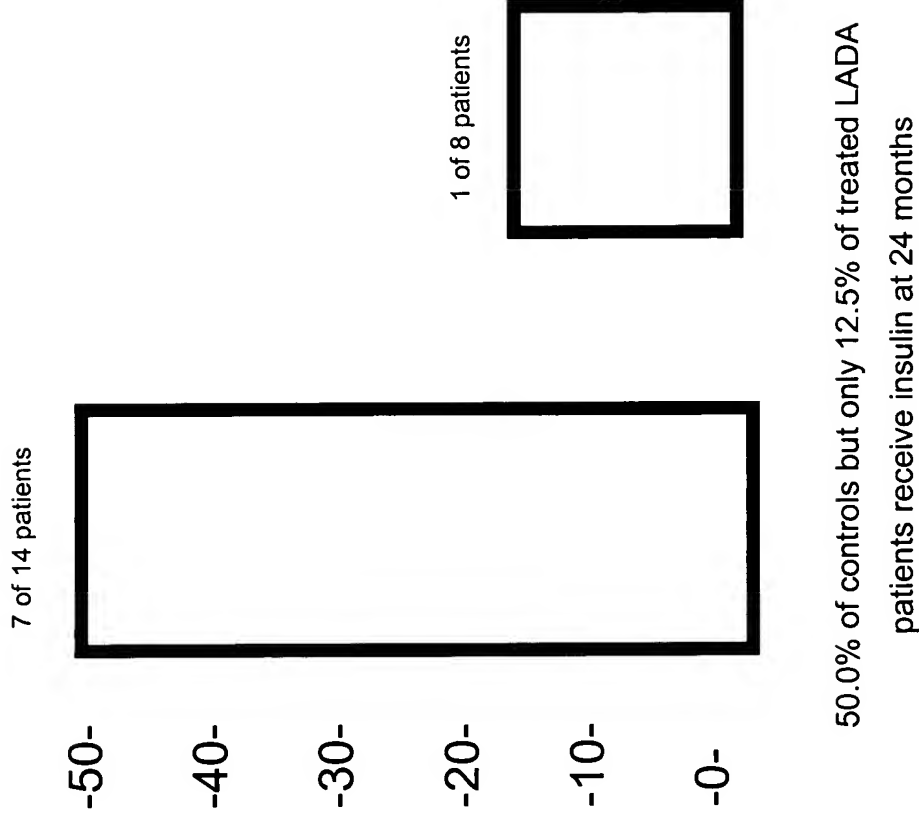


Figure 13 – Percent of LADA Patients Receiving Insulin in 24 Months